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Fair and warmer today.

SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE

Senator Stockbridge has risen to a dignified neutrality in the pending gubernatorial canvass. With great power and unquestioned influence it was easy for him to signify a preference, and thereby identify his own political interests with those of one of the aspirants now in the field. He is too loyal to party and too loyal to his native sense of fairness to obtrude his personal feelings into a political campaign in which common party friends are the chief competitors. His published interview is in strong contrast with that of Senator McMillan on the same subject. The latter, while holding a dual position of trust, so far forgot the dignity of his place as to commit himself to the candidacy of one man as against all others who might enter the race. With this unprecedented avowal he stands before his republican constituents in the light of a would-be dictator or boss at the head of an arbitrary machine. It is an assumption of power that will work for him the distrust of friends and the contempt of all men who desire fair play. Senator Stockbridge has proudly sustained his unimpeachable record for fairness and will command the respect of those whom Senator McMillan has affronted—and disgusted.

WORK, NOT LUCK.

Twenty clerks in a store, twenty hands in a printing office, twenty apprentices in a furniture factory, all want to "get on in the world," and expect to do so. Says an old merchant: "One of the clerks will become a partner, and make a fortune; one of the compositors will own a newspaper, and become an influential citizen; one of the apprentices will become a master mechanic and own a factory; one of the villagers will get a handsome farm, and live like a patriarch." But which one is the lucky individual? The truth is there is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is the one who masters his business and attends to it. The one who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge, who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his spare money by living within his means. There are some ways to fortune shorter than this dusty highway, but the staunch and lasting men all go this road.

PRESUMPTUOUS DEMOCRATS.

By some unexplained and mysterious process of reasoning the democratic party has arrived at the conclusion that it is the party of the people; that its interests are identical with the people's welfare. Yet in 1857 the home-ruled bill was defeated in congress by a solid democratic vote. Twice in 1859 they defeated it. In 1860 after a long struggle, it got as far as President Buchanan, who vetoed it, and not until 1862, when the republicans had gained both branches of the United States congress, was this blessing bestowed upon the people. As a result of this beneficent measure 1,992,161 homes, aggregating in value \$218,000,000, were given to the people. The history of the home-ruled bill has been duplicated in every beneficent measure passed by congress since 1862. A depreciated currency was raised to par value by a republican congress. The "dollar of our dad's" so loudly called for by democrats was restored by republicans. Tariff reform was a democratic cry in 1884. Yet not until 1890, when the republican party was in power, was a tariff reform measure passed. "Give us a free breakfast table," was another cry. A republican congress made it free. Reduce the tariff was still another. A republican congress removed the duty on more than 32 per cent of the importations, and reduced the tariff on cross importations to 2 1/2 per cent. Tobacco, the solace of most workmen, now pays only a moiety of the tax the necessities of war put upon it. So with every measure in which the people are the direct beneficiaries.

Next to the loss of life by the burning of the Philadelphia theatre was the loss sustained by Col. A. K. McClure of The Times. For a half century this able journalist has been collecting matter bearing on the political history of the country. Among his collections were valuable manuscripts, newspaper clippings, old and new books, photographs, drawings and maps, the whole forming a most valuable collection. A part only of the annals of the time had been written and published. Later Colonel McClure or his legate would have compiled the history of that period yet to be written. This collection would have furnished rare data, some of which had no duplicates. The fire will become memorable because of this loss.

Italy has excited wonder as to how she managed to pay \$30,000,000 or more annual interest to her foreign bondholders, and yet not produce an ounce of gold. The explanation offered is

that American travelers alone annually spend \$35,000,000; other foreign travelers twice as much; and that the 30,000 pilgrims to the holy see augment this sum with donations, whose extent may be conjectured, but cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. This same fact also stands in strong contrast to America. A country whose people once dominated the world, now reduced to the shift of gaining revenue by exhibiting her historical objects. In a word Italy has become a museum to which live Yankees, the embodiment of all that is progressive, flock as they might to any show.

It is now claimed Deering has confessed that he committed the Jack-the-Ripper murders. Some degree of allowance must be made, and the statement taken with due reserve. Homicidal mania can best be established by showing a multiplicity of murders committed. The authorship of these crimes if fastened upon Deering would materially help his case. However, if the Melbourne people were to be attacked with a real case of homicidal mania which could not be alleviated until this fiend was hanged, they would receive the sympathy of the world.

EXPLANATIONS are always odious. To explain anything is to admit that there is something needing explanation. Mr. Blaine admits nothing, explains nothing regarding the Brazilian treaty. He does not need to admit, explain or deny anything. The treaty itself refutes any need of an explanation. Its terms and provisions are very plain and were thoroughly well understood before being accepted. On its face there is nothing higher at stake than a question of veracity between certain Brazilian gentlemen.

BEHIND SEA sealing vessels will endeavor to evade the modus between England and the United States by flying the colors of other foreign nations. By this ruse they not only expect to escape scott free with what skins they may have on board, but hope to draw other nations into the dispute. If those seal fishers are not very careful, instead of attracting other nations, they will attract a shot, which will insist upon going into the very vitals of the matter, so far as they are individually concerned.

When a gentleman so forgets himself as to call out to a witness under examination, "You are a liar; you did say so," he ceases to be a gentleman and brings odium to his cause. In this case Mr. Enloe has been badgering and Commissioner Raum denying as he had a perfect right to do. To give way to anger and to give the lie direct because a witness refuses to be bluffed into a contradictory answer is mighty poor tactics and may lead to a suspicion that the commissioner was telling the truth.

OVER 200 Baptist ministers of New York have formally declared in favor of Dr. Parkhurst's efforts to aid the society for the prevention of vice, an organization of which he is president. The good doctor's principles are all right and his intentions unquestioned. But his intention of verifying a condition well known, and whose existence had been published, may be likened to the gay girls in the establishment visited—unnecessarily bold and giddy.

It is a pity there are not more men like Gen. William Lilly of Mauch Chunk, Pa., who was recently nominated for congress. It is said of him, that he is one of those worthy men who keeps a large establishment more for the benefit of his friends than himself. Though he walks himself he has a number of fine equipages which are always at the disposal of his guests.

GENERAL JAMES B. WEAVER'S designs upon the people's party may bear fruit, and he may be its nominee for president. General Weaver once upon a time had designs upon the greenback party. That petered out, and this is likely to. Then upon what will the general have designs?

THIS is what makes some congressmen solid with their electors. Congressman Holman is said always to inquire about the individual members of the family of a visiting constituent, and before parting he usually asks for a "chaw." It has won in thirteen elections for Mr. Holman.

MR. OSBORN FORD has completed a statue of the poet Shelley for University college, Oxford. The poet is represented as a naked figure on the sea shore, washed up by the waves. At the base of the pedestal a muse is seated, with lyre unstrung, deploring the death of the drowned poet.

THREE antagonize more frequently than they attract. The cordage trust will in the future be fought by John Good, a millionaire investor and twine manufacturer. If the knock-out is complete, consumers who are the most interested spectators will be greatly benefited.

TWELVE miles from Philadelphia is located the home for old players, founded and endowed by Edwin Forrest. There are now twelve inmates in the home. Among them are Richard Penister, Mrs. De Bar, Mrs. J. English, Simcoe Lee and Miss Jane Proctor.

J. S. CLARKSON, chairman of the national republican committee, is so seriously ill at the Hot Springs that fears are entertained of his recovery in time to attend the Minneapolis convention.

WITH many people quantity is a first consideration, quality second. Does not this rule apply to admirers of Grover Cleveland?

TA-RA-RA-BOON-DE-RAY, Boom-de-ray. Does not this sound very much like the Baum investigation? Much sound and little sense.

HE DEALS IN ODORS

Something About the Way Perfumes Are Made

LOUD SMELLS THE BEST SELLS

The Process of Extracting the Delicious Fragrance of Sweet-Scented Flowers. Chance for Industry.

Charles E. Foote of Jackson makes smells and sells perfumes. He was at The Morton yesterday and gave a reporter for THE HERALD some information on the smell making industry in so far as he knows it. "Fifteen years ago the business of making perfumes was unknown in this country. The perfumes were all imported from Europe and Turkey, and the Lubins of Paris did most of the business. Now but little of the finished product is imported, and there are scores of large American houses, some of them doing a good foreign business. We still import the pomade or essential oils from which perfume is made. The most of this is prepared at Grasse, a small town in southern France, in what is known as the Alps Maritime country. Thousands of women and children in the surrounding region make a living by gathering the roses and other flowers that give the essential oils. These flowers are taken to the factories in Grasse and placed in immense airtight metallic casks surrounded by steam pipes. Into these casks are first placed many pounds of lavender which has been infused by the addition of sweet, thoroughly refined and free from blood and meat. This mixture readily absorbs the odors of the flowers, and after both have been steamed for some time the mass of pulp is washed and the flowers raked off.

Chance for a Profitable Industry.

"It is necessary to use only a few flowers, but an almost endless variety make up the pomade. The product is then shipped to us in airtight vessels and is used in a variety of ways, which is a fine grade of deodorized alcohol. This dissolves the essential oils, and after the addition of musk or ambergris and a final refining the perfume is ready for the market. I do not understand why the growing of flowers and their preparation for the perfume has never been taken up in this country. It could certainly be made a profitable industry in the southern states. The only approach to any such industry is in Florida, where a small amount of orange oil is made. The greatest item of expense in the business is the labor of the flower pickers, and this is cheap in Europe where women and children are forced to supplement the scanty earnings of the heads of families. Consistent with another point where the business has reached great proportions. "That city is headquarters for the famous oil of roses which is so much used by perfumers. That article comes to us in rough, hand made tin cans covered with coarse felt. Each can holds twenty ounces and costs \$100 a can. The duty on the essential oils cuts quite a figure in the cost of perfume, as it averages 30 per cent. There is a heavy duty on the oil of rose geranium, but none on rose oil. This is a phase of the tariff which I don't understand."

"Do the names of the perfumes signify anything?" "Generally not. They are given with a view to catching the public eye, and do not describe the perfume at all. The demand for perfumes varies a good deal, and I find that, as a rule, the loudest obtain the best sale."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Carrie Louis company announce "The Chipper" at Redmond's for this afternoon and evening. Tomorrow night she will conclude her engagement and will present "Chic."

The sale of seats for James O'Neill's engagement will open at Powers' Monday morning. Mr. O'Neill carries a carload of special scenery together with calumns and other machinery and effects used to give realism to his production of "Monte Cristo."

There will be a healthy and widespread demand for tickets for Manager Garwood's benefit, which occurs at Powers' next Wednesday night. The comedy, "A Modern Scandal," seems destined to be a modern success of large proportions. A telegram from Toledo states that it packed the Wheeler opera house last night and that the audience was very demonstrative in its manifestations of approval.

Another matinee at Smith's today. An unusually strong list of performers is promised for next week.

SUGGESTS A REMEDY.

EDITOR HERALD—Referring to a protest addressed to the members of the Children's Home society by residents of South Lafayette street, and your editorial remarks published on page 4 of your issue April 29, the attention of the active members of said society is respectfully invited to the fact that land can be purchased at moderate price per acre adjoining and within city limits. Their noble charity will rapidly assume proportions such as to demand more space than the ordinary residence lot affords. Outdoor exercise, occupation and sport are conditions indispensable to happy, healthy childhood. The cottage system, so-called, is greatly preferable to the promiscuous mingling of large numbers under one roof. Separation into family groups of ten or less furnishes a home-like atmosphere far more congenial to the development of home habits than the rigid conformity and discipline needful among large numbers can ever admit. A certain sense of propriety in their little dwellings leads the little cottagers to vie with each other in the modest arts of adornment and decoration so near as the means thereof may be brought within their reach. A certain sense of social propriety is cultivated through their stated visits to each other's homes, whether formal or informal. The gathering of all the "families" in a public hall for meals, for entertainments and for religious exercises fore-shadows the possibilities of the "life to come." In the way of rational and reasonable recreation. Happy memories of early days and real life-like training attend their very first steps in life's journey, and they will look back to their first remembered residence with recollection as of a happy home, and not of a prison from which they were glad to escape.

BANK DIRECTORS' MEETING.

Plans Will Be Submitted for Improving the Kent County Bank.

The directors of the Kent County Savings bank will hold their regular meeting next Tuesday morning, at which will be considered the matter of

increasing the capital of the institution. A meeting of the stockholders will be called to take definite action on the amount of the increase and to authorize the directors to make the proposed changes and improvements in the block recently purchased by the corporation. Contractors are figuring on plans for remodeling the building.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

A Beautiful Mountain Girl Who Can Do Wonderful Things.

The Southern papers are telling about the wonderful miracles performed by Teresa Urrea, who lives on a ranch in the heart of the Sierra Madre mountains.

The nearest town to her home is Trinidad, some fifteen miles away. She cures by the simple laying on of hands, and is called a saint by the thousands of Mexicans and Indians who have learned of her wonderful powers.

The scene at the humble ranch baffles description. Living in improvised jacals and tents all along the mountain side from Trinidad to the woman's home were thousands of decrepit, diseased and haggard-looking Mexicans, who were patiently awaiting their turn to be cured of their TERESA URREA afflictions. St. Theresa, as she is called, is 17 years of age, has a strikingly beautiful face, straight black hair, and dresses in the plainest kind of a woolen garment. She said she was first made aware of her wonderful power last summer, and while she firmly believes it is a Divine gift, yet she is at a loss to account for it being given to her any more than to any one else. She performs her cures by merely laying her hand on the head of the person afflicted, and giving the command to arise and depart in health. A stream of unfortunate sick people poured through her room during the correspondent's visit, among them being men and women afflicted with rheumatism and many cripples. Every one who has submitted to her treatment claims to have been instantly cured. Three cases of leprosy and seven of small-pox are among those which the woman says she has cured. She will accept no money or gift of any kind in payment for her services.

WHO OWNS THE MUMMY?

Suit for Possession of a Dried Up Cadaver at Fresno, Cal.

A case recently tried in the Superior Court at Fresno, Cal., involves the mummified remains of a man found near Coalinga, last October, and which aroused much interest among scientific men.

The mummy is really a great curiosity. The flesh had dried as hard as sole leather and is as dark as the Egyptian mummy of old. The skin on the hands, legs, arms and face has never been broken. The eyes are



THE PRESERVED MAN.

died up, but the features are so natural that one knowing the man in life could easily recognize him now. The corpse had been exposed at least a month or six weeks, but is so well dried that it would keep in its present condition for years. The man was probably a Mexican. A blank book and a carpenter's rule were found in his pocket. In the book the only English writing was: "Pat Riley, care of E. B. Love, California." The book appears to have been dipped in grease, showing that the sun's rays had a terrible effect on the man's body. A strange thing about the matter is that the man was not eaten by coyotes. But for his habiliments his origin might have been a source of much discussion. The body will probably be sent to the world's fair with the Fresno exhibit.

A Lizard in His Stomach.

Fred Phillips of Stroudsburg, Pa., several years ago began to suffer from peculiar pains in his stomach. At times the pain was most severe, and his life was despaired of. He has been a confirmed invalid for two years. Mr. Phillips' belief was that some kind of an animal was inhabiting his stomach, but his physicians ridiculed this idea and doctored him for indigestion. Mr. Phillips became at times temporarily insane. During the years of suffering the idea that he had swallowed an animal while drinking still lingered in his mind, and finally he began to doctor himself, and a few days ago he took a dose of strong liniment and the pain was lessened. He took a second dose and there came from him a short time afterward a full-grown lizard, about five inches in length. Mr. Phillips is on his way to recovery.

A Boston Mystery.

The dead body of William W. Edgell, doorkeeper of the State Senate, was found at Massachusetts on the Charles river state, near the Harvard bridge, Cambridge, one evening last week. The body was badly decomposed, but there were no marks of violence upon it, nor any signs of foul play. The medical examiner pronounced the cause of death to be drowning, but whether accidental or otherwise is not known. Mr. Edgell has been missing since Jan. 24, and a search for him has since been carried on.

HOW DID IT BEGIN

The Rev. Dr. Hines Delivers an Impressive Lecture

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH

He Quotes Historic Data to Prove That It Was Not of Man or Pope, but of the Galilean—Logical Conclusions.

The Rev. Dr. Hines of the church of the Holy Trinity of Manistee delivered a scholarly and eloquent lecture last night on the much mooted question of the origin of the Church of England. The doctor took up his subject from the times of the primitive church and followed its growth and development down to the reign of Elizabeth. He started by asking the one question, "Was the church of England founded by King Henry VIII?" "There are two classes of persons," said the speaker, "who claim that it was. They both have one common object in view, to prove that the Church of England is not Catholic in its faith, and that it must bear the shame of human origin. "If the Church of England was founded by King Henry VIII, in the sixteenth century it cannot be a part of the apostolic body left by Christ, and hence has no right to exist. And in the attempt to prove this the two extremes of the christendom meet and the Romanist and the dissenter are friends for the time. They refer always to the same authority, Macaulay's History of England. But I presume to disagree with that historian and claim that he was not unprejudiced in this case as in many others, and his assertions are not received as infallible in other questions. Why should they be in this when we know that Macaulay was no friend to the Church of England? But first somebody will say, 'of what interest is it to us whether King Henry did or did not found the Church of England?' I answer we are a part of the great Anglican communion, our spiritual life is bound up with hers and we, in reality, receive our orders from her, although we are no longer within her jurisdiction. And a church is, as I understand it, a divine organization. Historic Facts Cited.

"No man can create church and if the Church of England is the work of a licentious and infamous ruler, churchmen should know it. I ask your attention to some historic facts that show that the church, long before King Henry was born, existed and had a distant organization, and that the church was established in the first century in England while the apostles were still alive. We find this fact stated in the writings of the Fathers of the primitive church, in the writing of the Roman historians, who state that the church was organized in Britain before it was organized in the City of Rome. "Let me call your attention to the writings of a man who lived and wrote at the close of the first century, and of whom St. Paul said, 'His name is written in the book of life,' and who became the third bishop of Rome. He surely should know of what he speaks, and in most certain words St. Clement tells of the establishment of the church by St. Paul in Britain.

"But has the old British church, founded by St. Paul in the first century, continued intact since that time? Did the British continue in the doctrine, in the prayers and in the eucharist of the apostles?"

Sufferings of the Church.

"In the last part of the first century the British church suffered from the first of the ten pagan persecutions. We find that at the close of the third and fourth centuries the church still remained intact. At the end of the sixth century came St. Augustine and baptized several of the English kings. He found the church weak and troubled. The Anglo-Saxons had driven its children into the mountains of Wales and the wilds of Cornwall. St. Augustine endeavored to persuade the English churchmen to conform to the rules of the Roman church and to acknowledge him as their archbishop. He was not successful and made but few adherents. At the close of the seventh century the Roman church and the church of England merged into one and so remained until the eleventh century, but this united church never acknowledged the authority of Rome. From the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries the history of the church and people of England was one continued struggle against the power of Rome, who would have taken from her both her ancient church and ancient government. It was a long, weary time of storm and stress for the united apostolic and Roman church, but never did it come under the jurisdiction of Rome. This brings us to the time of Henry VIII, and here the vital point of the controversy comes in. "While Henry and the pope were quarreling over the question of Henry's divorce from Katherine the church took advantage of the troublesome time to renounce all the pretensions that had from time to time been made by Rome, and gave utterance to the following resolution: "We declare that the bishop of Rome hath no more jurisdiction in these realms by divine right than any other foreign nation."

Severed the Bonds Forever.

"That severed forever the bonds between the united church and Rome. The pope demanded that the king should cause the church to rescind the resolution. Henry refused, and meanwhile the church was accomplishing the reformation. The prayer book was translated into English, and the abuses which had crept into the united church were stricken away. "We have nothing to do with Henry VIII. But with all the crimes that may be justly charged against that king, we can not accuse him of committing that greatest of crimes, the founding of a church. There are no statutes, either in the archives of the church or realm of England that show any evidence of the transfer of property or rights from one body to the other. Could so stupendous a change have been accomplished without some documentary evidences? For thirty years after the reformation England conformed to the changes worked by that great reawakening.

"During the reign of Elizabeth Pope Pius IV wrote that he would accept the ritual of the English church if that church would but acknowledge his authority and receive the book as coming from him.

Organized by the Galilean.

"This proves that the church of Rome felt that no new church had been organized, and that the translated and reformed ritual contained all the essentials to salvation. But the offer was refused, Elizabeth excommunicated and Philip of Spain was permitted, in so far as the pope could permit anything, to rescue England for Rome by war on land and water. This contest

of intimidation resulted in the formation of an English Roman church, composed of the sympathizers of the pope. This was the first Roman Catholic church in England, the old church having never been known under any other name than the 'Church of England,' and having never come under canonical law as administered from Rome. The fact is the Roman church founded after the reformation was nothing more than an Italian mission, which name the present archbishop of Canterbury has given it. The English church lost none of its identity by the cleansing which came with the reformation. The same bishops ruled their sees, the same priests ministered at the altars, the same creed was recited and the same discipline administered, and today the Protestant Episcopal church of England and America remains with the New Testament, the living process-less legacies that have come down to us through nineteen centuries from the apostles of Judea."

At the close of the lecture the Rev. Dr. Fair announced that in the future monthly lectures of like character would be delivered by prominent clergymen of the diocese.

IN LESS THAN A YEAR.

An Indiana Bride Accumulates a Tale of Woe in Short Order.

Crawfordsville, Ind., is enjoying a nice little story which recently came out in the divorce court. After being married less than a year Mrs. Mabel Gobson, nee Newton, a member of Crawfordsville's "400," seeks relief from her husband, Will Gobson. They were married in grand style last June. After an extended wedding trip the young couple returned to Crawfordsville and began life in an elegant suite of apartments. All seemed lovely until a few days ago, when it was announced that Will Gobson had left for Salt Lake City to enter business with his brother-in-law. Later Mrs. Gobson filed a suit for divorce, in which the most sensational charges are made. Cruelty of a most atrocious and inhuman character is alleged in the complaint, which is as voluminous as it is horrible. The scandal falls on the community like a thunder-clap, and it is creating a tremendous sensation. Both families are very prominent and widely known all over the State.

LOVE STILL LIVED.

A Wealthy Banker Weds the One Who Long Ago Rejected Him.

Twenty-one years ago E. A. de Maurise, a New York broker, offered his heart and hand to Miss Laura White, daughter of Judge White of Cooperstown, N. Y.

He was rejected and the lady married W. E. Leavitt and went to live at Fishkill, L. I. About a year ago she took up her residence in Sloan Falls, N. D., and secured a divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion and non-support. A year before Mrs. de Maurise this she had been on a visit to Cooperstown, and on her return home found that her husband had looked the door against her. She returned to Cooperstown, and finally secured her divorce at Sloan Falls.

De Maurise had been married, but his wife had died. When his former love was set free he once more appeared of her suitors, and this time was accepted. The marriage took place last week in the presence of a few guests. De Maurise is a wealthy banker and stock broker and is a member of the Stock Exchange and a prominent club man.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Mother and Four Children Rescued from a Burning Building.

The house at 1750 Dewey court, Chicago, was burned early the other morning, and Mrs. Martha Olson and her four children, who were asleep therein, had a narrow escape from being burned to death. Officer Weldon was patrolling his beat when he saw smoke issuing from the attic of the house. He hastily sounded an alarm of fire and then ran back to the burning building, accompanied by Officer Prosser. The first floor of the building was occupied by Mrs. Martha Olson, a widow, and four children. The stairway and upper rooms were filled with smoke. It was with difficulty that the officers made their way through the rooms, where they found Mrs. Olson and her children asleep and nearly suffocated. The woman was aroused and managed to escape. The officers then took a child under each arm and fought their way down the stairway, which by this time was on fire, and managed to reach the open air in safety. The officers were both burned about the face and hands. Their bravery has its penalty, inasmuch as both will be disfigured for life.

His Reason Returned.

Five years ago an insane man was picked up in Detroit and put in the Pontiac asylum. Recently he became very violent and he was put to sleep by opiates. When allowed to awake he was apparently in his right mind and for the first time in five years. He said that he was Reuben Chapman, and that his home was in Caroline county, Va., where he owns 700 acres of land. He remembered as though it were but yesterday how he escaped from the Williamsburg asylum in Virginia, but cannot tell how he reached Michigan. His story has been confirmed.

Hearts that Never Grow Weary.

Oliver H. Still and Mary H. Long were married at Valparaiso, Ind., the other day. The groom and bride are aged respectively 86 and 81 years, while the officiating justice is upward of 70 years. The contracting parties were lovers over thirty years ago, but they drifted apart, both married, and a quarter of a century having elapsed, they pledged fidelity to one another for life. Both had traveled in double harness, and each had mourned at the pier of the dead, but the old love at last sufficed to consummate a love in second marriage.